THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

Tt will be seen, from what we have previously said, that the Hawaiian people has decreased about 75 per cent. during eighty years, from its first contact with the civilization of the 18th and 19th centuries, until now when it presents itself with a constitutional government, trial by jury, and liberty of the press. It is a fearful loss, but it measures accurately both the speed and the extent of the transition. We find nowhere a parallel. But we find that even those, whose transitions extended over centuries, suffered full as much both in foliage and branches ere the pruned and grafted-on tree would bear civilized pipkins instead if the terms can be agreed upon. of savage gall-apples.

To refer again to the nation whose transition is sent armies into the field of three to five hundred thousand fighting men, and the country was once so thickly inhabited that the signal of a rising against Cæsar was "borne by shouts across the country from village to village a distance of one hundred and fifty miles in one evening." But the ten years war of Cæsar alone cost Gaul two millions of men; and with the Roman civilization came the Roman system of slavery and taxation, depopulating the country until "dejection took possession of men's souls, and a deadly inertia seized the whole social body." And when, in the ull sway of the Roman rule, we read of 18,000 martyrs in Lyons alone, we know that even Christianity itself failed to improve the picture while yet it might have been improvable. Had a modern Destiny-man, in Roman garb, accompanied the eagles of Cæsar or, a hundred years later, seen Druidism expelled and the Gaelic tongue proscribed in Gaul; seen Latin manners, Latin language and Latin laws in Gallie towns, and the land filled with Greek temples, Roman circuses and military roads, he would unbesitatingly have predicted the speedy extinction of the "despicable remnant" of plishment of his own prediction.

Nearly a similar picture may be drawn of the Celtic race in Britain, with only that difference in its favor which springs from greater distance and later occupation. But in Britain as in Gaul, what the Roman civilization had spared, the barbarism of the Franks and the Anglo-Saxons uprooted, or attempted to uproot. After the Angles came the Normans, and between the two, they have been roasting the British Celts alive for 1300 years, yet still they live, and our extinctionists are dumb before the vitality of a race that has baffled the force of the glave and the ingenuity of the law; while on the other side of the channel the revolution of '92 was the resurrection of the Gaul, and his vendetta.

Let us look at other races. Have not the Fel-

lahs of Egypt seen successive storms of invasion and conquest, -- atom and civilization, pass over and through them, from the day or --ses to the day of Mehemet Ali 1 Has not the Persian, the Greek, the Roman, the Arab and the Turk trod the portices of Luxor and rifled "the tombs of the Kings?" Have they not whipped them like household beasts and yoked them to the plow? And yet, after twenty-five hundred years of national abasement, loss of language, almost of tradition and name-two millions of Copts atthe re-awakening of Rameses the Great,

applying its lessons to Hawaiians, to inculcate of the rice and lumber with which that portion of patience and offer encouragement.

Let us now see wherein the Hawaiian people were more favored than others, in their transition from darkness to light.

1. They were never subjected by foreign conto rankle in the national mind, it set no mark on the humbled front of the conquered. Instead of an independent anarchy of petty chieftains, he built up a united and consequently strong country; strong enough at least to protect the growth of the first tender shoots of civilization, and to draw the teeth of every little tyrant whose cupidity might get the better of his discretion. But such a conquest had nothing degrading in it, and between the vanquished and the victors there rose no barrier of race or caste to aggravate a misfortune and perpetuate insults. This national unity, river in South America. The Colonist says : this political independence, have neutralized many of the most formidable evils attendant on a transition state. Without the first, the Hawaiians pests." would now be where the Marquesus are; without the last, their baptism of civilization would have cost them nine-tenths instead of three-fourths of

2. Their paganism, and the social order built upon it, crumbled to pieces of itself. It gave rise to no conflict of opinions, no martyrdom of persecution, it sowed no dragon's teeth in its fall to raise up armed men in after-times, to trouble a purer faith with half-forgotten riddles of the past. It went as the storm-cloud goes, whose errand is done. It left no secret sympathy nor open worship to protest against that new-born light which had in 40 years succeeded in defying the Gods with impunity, desecrating their Heiaus and proclaiming the sacredness of human life, except for crime. The absence of all contest on the score of faith removed one of the greatest obstacles to the pulu mattress" was \$1 per week. spread of an alien civilization, and the introduction of another, a better creed

3. This people had the further advantage of having a civilized conservatism in its high places, during the whole of its transition period, whose nots and whose advice, though sometimes injudicious. were always in the interest of Hawaiian nationality. Young, Davis, Bingham, Richards, Judd. Wyllie and Lee have labored for the development of civilization and the independence of the nation. Without discussing the objections to which each and all may individually be liable, the immense difference, so far as this nation is concerned, must has labored among them for thirty-seven years. be perceptible at a glance between such men and a Mr. Thurston's house has been robbed several times Roman prætor or a colonial governor.

A mail for California and the Atlantic will be despatched from the Post-office this day per Frances Palmer. Copies of the Polynesian with the Whalemen's List corrected to date ready at our counter. files of papers.

THE PAST WEEK.

The Queen's Hospital.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hillebrand, the Hospital physician, we have been permitted to peruse his monthly report for the month of August last, from which we learn that 136 sick persons have applied for relief at the dispensary, and that the number of consultations given to these amount to about 00. Fourteen persons had been received in the Hospital, of which four had been discharged, leaving ten still sick in the house. The number of prescriptions made up during the month amounts to over four hundred.

We learn also that not more than ten sick persons can be accommodated in the Hospital with the present arrangement, and that it is in contemplation to lease the building on the opposite side of the street,

When we remember the objections, so long and so persistently thrown out, that the prejudice of the the best historically recorded; the barbarous, the natives against foreign doctors and medicines would independent Gauls, south of the Loire, frequently prevent them from availing themselves of the remedial facilities which the Queen's Hospital would afford them-we rejoice to learn from the above report, that those obejctions were exaggerated, and that the favor of the Hospital and its dispensary is daily increasing among the native population. So far from being a sinecure office the Physician is actually pressed for time to attend to all the applicants. and is daily applying more and more time for that purpose than the regulations require.

We rejoice in the prosperity of the Hospital. And we know that the ocular proofs of the cures effected are the best teachers among the Hawaiians of its usefulness, and the most convincing opponents of the old Kahuna system.

The Royal School.

It is with pleasure that we learn that this institution, in which Hawaiian children are taught the English language and the rudiments of an English education, has steadily increased during the last year or two in the number of its scholars, until now that the building is unable to contain all who seek to obtain that key of Hawaiian progress, the English language. To obviate the crowded state of the present school building and to furnish room for additional scholars, the Board of Education intends the Gallic race, and freely betted on the accom- to put up an additional building on the same premises, of 26 by 42 feet inside, 13 feet high, and with a verandah on three of its sides, and fitted with seats and desks for 64 scholars.

Mr. C. H. Lewers, who has resumed the carpenter business in this place, has obtained the contract Apropos of this, we understand that it is the intention of the Board of Education to erect similar schools on all the principal islands, as central clei, as soon as competent teachers can be obtained. It is said that Mr. Armstrong has been to Lahaina to see what prospect there is of collecting and starting a similar school in that place, wherein English

The Resurrection of Gold.

The late earthquakes in Central America are said to have disclosed the richest gold diggings yet known, by uncovering the "huncos" or Indian burial places in the province of Chiriqui, where untold quantities of gold, wrought into various forms of ornaments, furniture and images, had been found burried with this, an turny, our are a man of Indians There is sharp prospecting going on in the Veraguas mountains ad joining, for the mines whence all this burried gold had

From Molokai.

We learn that since our last notice of the wreck of the J. B. Lancaster on Molokai, the weather has been too stormy and unfavorable for prosecuting the work of wrecking. On Tuesday last the weather test the undying force of race, and patiently await | moderated and another flask of quicksilver was recovered; and it was found that the swell of the sea But we are not writing history. We are only occasioned by the bad weather had washed off much the wreck was covered.

The new Postmaster.

It has pleased the King to appoint Mr. A. K. Clark as Postmaster General of the Hawsiian Islands vice J. Jackson, Esq., deceased. We congraulate quest unto foreign rule. The dominion of Kame- both the public and the incumbent, for we believe hameha came by conquest to be sure, but it was a that His Majesty has again hit the nail on the head conquest from within, and left no sting behind it and appointed "the right man to the right place."

British Columbia and Victoria.

New and rich diggings had been found about twentyfive miles above Fort Alexander, where people would get from \$12 to \$100 a day. One man had prospected \$20 a day on a claim three feet under water; and when the river falls some startling discoveries are ex-

Mosquitos are rather sharp at nights new in Honolulu, but the following from New Westminster, at the mouth of Frazier river, beats anything in that line that we ever knew of since we passed a night on the Tumbez

"The mosquitos are so troublesome that no rest night or day can be had. Quite a number of ladies and others have come down to avoid the insufferable

" Forty axe-men were discharged at Chilliwack from the Boundary Commission, owing to the mosquitos annoying them so much that they could not work. Two men went crazy through being bitten by them."

SPORTS AT VICTORIA .- It would seem that a great number of Indians have collected in and around the town of Victoria, and amuse themselves by firing their guns and pistols in all directions, regardless of consequences. They settle their own brawls in the old way, without troubling the Victoria magistrate.

Business at Victoria .- To judge from the advertisements in the Victoria newspapers "Sandwich Island produce" is quite a conspicuous part. What with "Live Stock," "Sugars," "Sweet Potatoes and Pumpkins," and "Pulu," considered "equal to feathers and better than hair," and obtained cheap " from the sole importer of it for California." Honolulu was " some pumpkins" on the Victoria exchange. Board at first class hotels was \$1 per day, and a single room "with

"Housebreaking .- Crimes of this kind, though very rare in our rural districts, nevertheless occur sometimes. A correspondent of the Hae Hawaii says that the House of Rev. Mr. Thurston, in Kona, Hawaii, was entered by thieves through a window, during the temporary absence of the family, in the third week of August last. The rascals carried off two hundred dollars, together with a quantity of clothes and other articles."-P. C. Advertiser.

We sincerely regret this accident to Mr. Thurston. A Nestor among Hawaiian Missionaries, not the least of his many titles to the love of the Hawaiians and the respect of the foriegner is the-we had almost said-contempt of pelf with which he before, and once it was burned to the ground and a collection of valuable manuscripts destroyed.

We are under obligations to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill and C. W. Brooks, of San Francisco, for latest

Loss of Bark Phenix of Nantucket. From the Nantucket Inquirer of July 15, we quote

"A letter from Capt. Handy, of bark Phanix, of this port, to E. W. Gardner, Esq., dated Oudskoi, Siberia, reports that the Phanix dragged ashore in a gale of wind, Oct. 12, 1858, on 'Elbo Island,' and went to pieces. The crew were all saved. They lived on the island from Oct. 12th to December 17th, subsisting on what flour and bread they saved in a damaged state, when the Captain with ten men started for the main land, on the ice, which had just become solid enough for them when he made the attempt. They reached Oudskoi in eight days, after much suffering from the cold, some of the men having their feet badly frozen. Otherwise they were all well.

The last report we had of the bark Phanix was under date of Sept. 20, last year, in the Ochotsk Sea, with 250 bbls. oil.

Ice Cream Saloon.

The ice cream Saloon of Messrs, Smith & Pickering opens this afternoon for the accommodation of thirsty souls in this hot weather. We believe this institution is fitted up with everything of the best quality, and offers entertainments of its kind hitherto unrivalled in Fonolulu. The Saloon is in Fort street next door above the Odd Fellows' Hall. A steady supply of strawberries will be provided for

The late mail brings the intelligence that Mr. Sickles and his wife have been reconciled. Many of the American journals are both lengthy and loud in denouncing Mr. Sickles. Mr. Sickles replies by a public letter, in which he explains himself, and intimates that, as usual, the public have been kind enough to meddle with what is none of their business.

A War-speck in the North. Our files of papers from Victoria, V. I., to the 5th Aug., and from Puget Sound to July 29, are full of but one subject, the military and civil occupation of the island of San Juan or Bellevue, one of the Harro group, by the U. States authorities under order from General Harney.

That our readers may be informed of what is said on both sides of the Sound, we quote first from the Olympia Pioneer and Democrat, July 29:

"Our military have just taken a step in the right direction. We learn from good authority that orders have been issued by Gen. Harney to transfer the military post from Bellingham Bay to San Juan Island. This is what should have been done long since.

In the construction of the treaty a dispute has been raised as to the channel-we claiming the Canal de Harro, and the English the Rosario Straits. Between these two channels are several islands. At the time of the treaty there were no settlements on either of these islands. Since then, however, some American settlers have gone there; and through the Hudson's Bay Co. some shepherds, have been placed upon San Juan island. That island, with the others, was at its organization included in the limits of Whatcom county, and difficulties have already arisen from the collection of

The treaty is based upon the principle, that all south of the parallel of forty-nine was United States territory, and the deviation made was simply to give Vancouver's Island, only a very small portion of which is South of that parallel to that country. If, then, the question were one of doubt as to the proper channel, a consideration of the intent of the treaty must solve that question in favor of the United States. But it is not a question upon which a doubt should be permitted to exist. The Canal de Harro is the broadest, deepest and most direct channel from the Straits of Fuca to the Gulf of Georgia. And this would not be questioned were it not for the value of the intermediate islands. To England they are valuable, as well for the land, as also that they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place suitable for the protection of our people from the hordes of northern savages. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians must pass within striking distance from the settlements.

The grounds here taken by the American journal are thus replied to, and the other side of the story set forth by an article in the British Colonist of Victoria, V. I., Aug. 3:

"The three islands in dispute are those of San Juan or Bellevue, Orcas, and Lopez, which group separates the strait of Rosario from the Canal de Harro; the first strait more nearly dividing the respective territories, whereas the latter one reaches the whole eastern side of Vancouver's Island.

When the treaty of June 30th, 1846, was signed, neither Lord Ashburton nor Dan. Webster were fully aware that two channels existed. The only pass then used or positively known, was the eastern strait of Rosario, nearest the American continent, which had been explored by Vancouver; and it was the only one laid down on the map as a "strait," in opposition to the " Canal" de Harro, which figures on all the then existing maps, that I have been able to meet with, as a "canal" only. On most of them, indeed, it is closed up at its further or northern entrance by a cluster of -defined islands.

If it had been otherwise, and two channels had been really known to exist, the Americans would have hastened to substitute the words Harro Canal to those of the treaty; nor would the treaty ever have mentioned "the channel," when everybody knew that there ex- Now we can understand where all the French isted two. The words " the channel" were, therefore, naturally applied to the only then known channelthe Strait of Rosario-and the spirit and wording of the treaty coincided accordingly. Besides, it having Bishop to introduce the money hereafter in good been decided that the sovereignty of Vancouver Island should be whole and undivided, the contiguity and commanding position of the three islands under discussion rendered their annexation to Vancouver Island a matter of necessity and a natural consequence; so much so, that the aim of the American Government, in pretending to the possession of these islands, can only be to annoy and weaken us.

The treaty, however, once signed, it was gradually discovered that the Canal de Harro was as wide and regular a strait as that of Rosario, and American ingenuity now set to work to interpret-or rather misinterpret-the words of the treaty. Those who like, may therefore amuse themselves with geographical niceties, and examine whether the eastern or western strait be really "the channel." But after having proved the bona fide intention of the parties, such ex post facto discoveries appear to me altogether misplaced, and would certainly be considered dishonorable in a private man, how much more so, then on the part of a great nation ! So evident, indeed, were the rights of England, that she willingly entrusted the examination of the question to the Boundary Commissioners, little suspecting the sharp practice about to

Capt. Picket of the U. S. A. had landed a company of troops and a justice of the peace and issued a proclamation to the settlers, of which the third paragraph

"This being United States territory, no laws, other as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized or

Governor Douglass, of Vancouver's Island, immediately replies to that declaration by issuing a protest, from which we quote:

"The sovereignty of the island of San Juan and of the whole of the Harro archipelago has always been | way of making 'Love in a Tub,' as in the midst undeviatingly claimed to be in the Crown of Great of so many hoops. Britain. Therefore, I, James Douglass, do hereby formally and solemnly protest against the occupation of the said island, or any part of the said Archipelago, by any persons whatsoever, for or on behalf of any other Powers, hereby protesting and declaring that the sove- King, and observe that the farthingale apeared in reignty thereof by right now is and always hath been

The English men-of-war Tribune, Satellite and Plumper had been dispatched to the disputed territory, where they found the U.S. steamer Massachusetts and revenue cutter Jeff. Davis. The three English Captains had gone ashore to consult with Capt. Picket about a peaceable and joint occupation until instructions from home had arrived, or the Boundary Commission had finally reported. The result was not known, but it was thought that it would not be acceded to.

Speaking of this new imbroglio in a dignified manner, deprecating its occurrence but not at all despairing of the issue, the Colonist of Aug. 5 says: "The Treaty, and that alone, is the only document

which can authorize the exercise of exclusive sovereignty. If that cannot be interpreted amicably, and negotiation fails, no other alternative remains but resort to war. The latter, however, we think extremely improbable, whilst cotton rules in Washington, and calico at Manchester. The North-eastern Boundary assumed a far more threatening aspect than anything which has occurred at San Juan. Gov. Farfield, of Maine, called out the militia on the Arostock, and Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, ordered forces to the disputed territory. Prisoners were taken on both sides, and actual hostilities existed between Maine and New Brunswick. Yet after all the boundary which had irritated the two countries for thirty years, was amicably settled. So we believe it will be here. Paper bullets only will be fired, and the only claret spilt will be

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR:-Will you enliven drowsy Honolula by showing up what is being done unknown in our midst? The following news is from the California Christian Advocate of August 5th, and is part of a letter said to be written by the Rev. J. Maclay, May

"The Romanists are making powerful efforts to supplant the Congregational Churches of these Islands. They have recently landed on these shores, from South America, ten Sisters of Mercy of the Sacred Heart and two priests, which, added to those already here, make a pretty formidable corps. They have a bishop residing here. Their mission has been established and is supported by France. They have an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually from France. With this they can carry on pretty extensive operations in the way of establishing schools and churches. Their arrival at this time, if not previously arranged and designed is very opportune for them. The Legislature which has just closed its session, has authorized the establishment of a marine hospital, for indigent natives. This is an institution very much needed here, the only one on the Islands is the United States hospital, open for the reception of American seamen only, unless through the courtesy of the American Consul, who resides here the seamen of other nations are admitted. The natives are an indolent race, not at all provident. In the competition of life with the Anglo-Saxon race, their disabilities become manifest, their improvidence leads them to misery and want. It is apprehended that the management of this institution may be given to these Sisters of Mercy, for you know how insinuating they are, and what a name they have as nurses. The government of these islands, or the civil government rather, has changed its policy toward the Romish Church. Some years ago they were interdicted by law, and their priests sent away, now the danger lies in the other extreme. The government seems to look with favor on their enterprises. The Protestantism and Puritanism of the Hawaiian government is not unlikely to be supplanted by the pompous and imposing worship of the saints. simplicity and purity of evangelical worship is not sufficiently attractive to minds unaccustomed to spiritual exercises; proscription for opinion's sake, however, is bad policy, it is sure to react. Sooner or later, the prescribed party will be in sympathy Bitter experience has taught Rome a lesson she will not forget, and which her wily jesuits are now using with telling effect. Her martyrdoms were among her gravest errors, These female laborers of the Romish Church form the most efficient department of her aggressive agencies. They are quiet, unostentatious and unobtrusive. The sick-room they softly enter, around the bed of death they gather, with the sufferer they watch, the strangers they take in and feed. These acts are not forgotten, they are like the silent, irresistible leaven cast into the meal. Their educational advantages are great, and in this department Rome displays her wisdom. The Protestant mission of the American Board here com-

foreign mission. * "The Romish Church, at the very outset here, ommenced to teach to the natives the French language; by this means they are almost certain to succeed in winning their pupils to their church. They number their additions to the church in proportion to those they baptize and educate. French literature is friendly to Romish pretensions and prerogatives. English literature is friendly to Protestantism. Romanism would gladly check and stop the progress of the English language; its stores of history let in too much light upon her past deeds, its rich and sublime discoveries in nature and art, undermine her claims to a reasonable pre-eminence. They are bound to contest here fiercely the claims of Protestantism, and dispute inch by inch the road

mitted a fundamental error, in not commencing to

teach the natives, from the very first, the English

Language, and this ought to be the object of every

Now, Mr. Editor, I am for having a regular gaudeamus over our good luck. Only fancy Two HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS being every year put into circulation by those jolly French Priests! Why, what capital fellows they must be-spending more money among us in twelve months than sixty-six whale ships at \$3,000 each, or as much as twenty plantations at \$10,000 each. Besides this, just imagine those dear Sisters of Mercy bestowing their attention upon the sick gratis, " for you know how insinuating they are and what a name they have as nurses." money comes from. It wouldn't be a bad dodge if the Chamber of Commerce should suggest to the American coin rather than those five and twenty franc pieces, they would be so much more easy to

In one respect I probably differ from the writer in the Advocate. I think the Romish Mission should be winked at as long as they behave themselves and bring so much money into the country. If once we see them cutting any unclerical capers, or likely to go ahead in the struggle for "dominion" we have the remedy in our own hands. All we have to do is to refuse to take their money, turn them to the right-about and throw ourselves on the protection of their disinterested opponents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

Sin :- Whilst recently reading a publication of the year 1711, (Addison, in the Spectator) I was not a little amused with some of the remarks which that incomparable humorist and master of English prose indulges in about hoops, which had just come into fashion in England. It may perhans divert the ladies of the present day to read what so celebrated an anthor wrote about hoops one hundred and for-

" I find several speculative persons are of opinion that our sex has of late years been very saucy, and than those of the United States, nor courts, except such | that the hoop petticoat is made use of to keep us at a distance. It is most certain that a woman's honor cannot be better entrenched than after this manner. in circle within circle, amidst such a variety of outworks and lines of circumvallation. A female who is thus invested in whalebone, is sufficiently secured against the approaches of an ill-bred fellow. who might as well think of Sir George Etheridge's

"Amongst these various conjectures, there are men of superstitious tempers, who look upon the hoop petticoat as a kind of prodigy. Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French England a little before the ruin of the Spanish in her Majesty Queen Victoria and her Predecessors, Monarchy. Others are of opinion that it foretells battles and bloodshed, and believe it of the same prognostication as the tail of a blazing star. For my part, I am apt to think it is a sign that multitudes are coming into the world, rather than going

"Should this fashion get among the ordinary people, our public ways would be so crowded that we should want street-room. Several congregations of the best fashion find themselves already very much straitened, and if the mode increases. I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings and conventicles. Should our sex at the same time take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches (as who knows what their indignation at this female treatment may drive them to) a man and his wife would fill a whole pew. .

"When I survey this new-fashioned rotunds in all its parts, I cannot but think of the old philoso-

temple, and looked about for the idol of the place, at length discovered a little black monkey enshrined in the midst of it; upon which he could not forbear The Felix has been laid on for Hongkong by Messrs. H. Hark. crying, (to the great scandal of the worshippers) What a magnificent palace is here for such a ridic-

ulous inhabitant !" " Taking for his motto "Quantum est in rebus inane,"-(how much of emptiness we find in things) -Addison professes to have been either terrified or astonished at the portentous novelty of hoops. Sure enough the Rebellion in Scotland happened soon after he wrote as above; and now we have a European war following close on the heels of crino-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

Sir:-I read the very interesting and sprightly editorial description of "Who was Orestes?" in the Advertiser of Thursday last, It vividly reminded me of early days, when at school and college we broke our heads over the " Eumenides." of Æschvlus, and similar mythological worthies of ancient Greece. Words, sentiments, and even whole sentences recurred to my mind, as you will sometimes remember a face without being able to recall it by name. Puzzled by this singular coincidence I looked in Anthon's Classical Dictionary, and-I ceased to wonder, for I found that, through some oversight, the editorial credit at the top or bottom of the arti- of alcohol. cle, or the quotation marks of the ipsissima verba

had been omitted. Not knowing whether you are equally versed in ancient lore with your contemporary, I beg to offer this explanation lest he should be accused of-pla-Yours, ERINNYS.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859. The arrival of the clipper ship White Sicallow on the 27th ult. 11 days from San Francisco, brought us San Francisco dates to the 14th, New York to the 20th July, and New Ovleans to the 27th July. The advices from the former place in our staples showed no improvement, excepting a little better feeling in

COFFEE-12@14c FUNGUS-1469.15c. MOLASSES-25@30c.

PULU-146615c. SUGARS-Best, 9@9%; dark 5@7.

SALT-\$19@\$13 per ton. The Soleia had been chartered to load oil, and was to sail the 18th, and the Ocean Express, to sail about the same date, together with the Flying Eagle. The Coon Express had been chartered by the American Guano Co. at about \$9 per ton, and proceeds to Jarvis Island.

Last week we gave a tabular statement of the Trade of the American Guano Co., direct from this since the first of the year; we now publish a resume of the Guano Trade and incidents, for the same time, by other parties than that Guano Co. The American Guano Co. claims Jarvis, Baker's and Howland's

The schooner San Diego, Grafton, arrived here January 16th from Johnson's Island, with 55 tons guano, and sailed on the 21st for ports in the Pacific.

The schooner E. L. Frost, Long, sailed from here January 18th and returned March 16th. Took possession of Phonix, McKean's, Starve or Barren, and Enderby islands, claimed by brandy lost. the Phœnix Island Guano Co.

The Splendid, Jr., StClair, sailed from here February 17 for son's Island; found parties in possession, who reported, it would be necessary to strip the island to get enough guano to ballast a ship. Arrived here April 22d.

The Modern Times, Overton, sailed from here March 23d for French Frigate Shoal, for the guano claimed by Lt. Brooks of the "Fennimore Cooper." Returned April 25, and reported only about 50 tons there, which report was confirmed by the "Kamehameha IV," Foss, who returned about the same time and laid claim to the same guano. The Modern Times sailed April 27th for McKean's Island, under charter of Phoenix Island Guano Co.

The Agate, Long, sailed April 19 for Phoenix Island, and reurned July 3d with samples of the guano from Phonix and Mc-Kean's islands, which proved on analysis to be very rich. The Agate, Green, sailed again July 16th for McKean's Island with material to facilitate loading ships. Left the Modern Times loading 25 tons per day.

The Abby Brown, Moody, arrived here March 12, from Johnmate natural to renalt. Salled again April 13 for there, and has

not been reported since. The Manuokawai, Brown, sailed May 4 and returned July 4. Took possession of Independence or Malden's Island, and replaced the flags on Barren or Starve Island, put up by the E. L. Frost, and supposed to be torn down by Capt. Pendleton of the

The Kinoole, Widdiffeld, sailed May 12th guano island seeking, not yet heard from.

The Gambia, Brooks, sailed April 26; returned August 7 from ruising after guano, &c., among the islands to the Westward; brought back samples of guano, and lays claim to the Pearl and Hermes group, Middlebrook's Island, &c.

The White Swallow, Crosby, sailed August 30 for McKean's Island to load. Chartered by the Phænix Island Guano Co. at \$11, to proceed to Hampton Roads when loaded.

By advices received this mail, we hear that Jarvis Island guano is jobbing in small lots at \$25 per ton, but for cargo not more han \$25 could be procured, or even a less figure. A favorable eport in the Fall would tend much to quicken sales. From the Alta California of the 14th August we clip the following: THE GUANO ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC. -- In an opinion of the Atorney General on the case of the Johnson's Islands, in the Pa-ific, claimed by the Pacific Guano Company, affirms: That the case presented is one that admits the exercise of e discretionary power of the President, conferred by the act of Congress of August 18, 1856; and
2. That the Pacific Guano Company is the party to give the

sond required by that act. Shewing that the right to these islands lays in that Company.

The San Francisco general commercial reports note an imnense arrival of tonnage, and influx of goods, thirty vessels having arrived in that port within a fortnight. This has its ininence upon our market from its nearness, and we have endeavored to call the attention of shippers from the Eastern States to the fact, from the commencement of the appearance of this probability. We shall, at no very distant day, have to seek in that market for the bulk of our supplies, being gradually drawn into this course of trade by the superior cheapness, and its being the breat outlet of our staples. Our merchants can take "a run over," and select themselves the most suitable articles for their trade, combining business with pleasure, and in a crisis like the present, procure their goods at figures vastly in favor of San Francisco, The old expression of "California prices," as a synonym for dearness, has passed out of vogue long ago. Thus notwithstanding the complaints of our brother Commercial Reporter of the Mercantile Gazette and Shipping List, it is for our advantage and theirs also, as drawing the attention of our traders

to that market when such a state of affairs as the following exist "The latest advices from Atlantic ports have induced the be lief that shipments from that side must have been diminished subsequent to the beginning of the month of July. That such a course was in contemplation we are already apprised, and also learn that the expectation was indulged that this market must improve in consequence. We must be permitted to say with re-ference to such an idea, that it will require no partial or temper We must be permitted to say with rethat shippers will consult their own interests best by awaiting some practical improvement with us, in preference to forming theories of what our trade should do. They will find it more profitable to take advantage of a change for the better when adrised of its occurrence, than to incur additional risks by a renewal of shipments at an earlier period than they shall be want-

The low stage of prices in this market, and the fact that many partially perishable staples are rolling within home cost, are ger minating a certain amount of speculative feeling that, althoug much restrained by the scarcity of capital, will no doubt develo itself at the opening of the Fall trade. Should operations of the haracter prove successful during the coming three months, the will afford a striking exception to much bitter experience we would earnestly suggest that shippers should refrain from further adventures until stocks shall show indications of being reduced by a legitimate consumption, and caution them against being misled by any false inflation that ill-founded speculations may temporarily create.'

The Frances Palmer, with a full freight, am-\$2,400, sails to-morrow for San Francisco. B. F. Snow, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected merchants, with his famfly, go over as passengers.

Business Changes,-Messes. Frederick L. Hanks and Edw. P. Adams have formed a copartnership in the general Commission and Shipping business, under the firm of Fred'k L. Hanks & Co. The senior partner was formerly connected with the late firm of R. Coady & Co. We learn also from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser "that

a number of our most successful whaling masters purpose returning here and making the islands their home, bringing their capital with them to carry on the whaling business from this port, Among them are Capt Walker (late of the South America) Capt Skinner (late of the Marengo), and Capt Chapel (late of the Northern Light)."

They will probably add at least \$100,000 to our whaling capital. The superiority of our port for fitting out whalers, as we change their business centres to these Islands. Such facts speak volumes in our favor, against the studied periods of the San Francisco, Port Townsend and Victoria press, when setting forth

the merits of their respective places.

The Eliza & Ella arrived on the 29th Aug from Puget Sound

pher, who, after having entered into an Egyptian with lumber. We hear that after discharging she will lay on for oil. The Casar, from Puget Sound, laden with lumber, en rousfor Australia, stopped here for supplies and sailed the next day feld & Co. at rates \$10 per ton. The Cart Melchers will probably be laid on for San Francisco in opposition to the Yankse

We quote in general sales, and rates asked-COFFEE-Small stock, sales at 15@16c. GUNNIES-1500 at 13%, for White Swallow,

MOLASSES-Held at 15c without containers. SUGAR-600734.

PULU-Sales at 10c for shipment to Panama; to San Francia

LUMBER-Cargo of Eliza & Ella, about 400 M scantling and oards, \$32@32 50. OIL.-Sales auction, Polar 52c@54c. Sperm, 2,000 galls (os.

rate sale) at \$1 15; small lots at \$1 35. SEAL SKINS-Gambia's catch of 1000@1100, on p. t. EXCHANGE-On Eastern States scarce. Sales \$3000 on New

York, 30 dys@1 Pc. On San Francisco, par @ 1 Pc. AUCTION SALES- By A P Everett, on Wednesday-2000 2. Carolina rice 6/26%; 8000 Ex China rice at Sc. (We notice shipments of Siam, from San Francisco to Shanghai, owing to the verstock of rice in the S F market). Small jute rope 7% @7%: wafer bread 10%c; quinces \$2 87@\$3 47 per doz; beeswax ton 45c; sea boots \$1 81@1 87 ₩ pr.

DUTIES-From the 8th of this month the new Tariff on liquous goes into effect, viz: \$3 P gall on all spirits, &c, below the strength

On liquors, cordials, &c, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits of the strength of 30 per cent or upwards, \$3 per callon. Wines de Cargaison, 5 per cent ad valorem. Liques are entitled to a drawback when exported equal to three-fourths of all the duties payable thereon. On the 25th June, 1860, a fgr. ther change in the duties on wines and merchandise goes into effect, raising the rate at present ruling,

We clip the following interesting decision to ship owners and ship masters from the New Bedford Mercury, to which paper we re indebted for much valuable information of mercantile and marine matters. We believe it has also been decided, in another case, that the vessel is bound to prove that interlineations or clauses, weakening the force of the printed obligation, were Inserted, before the Bills of Lading were signed.

IMPORTANT DECISION-BILLS OF LADING-LEARAGE.-In the U.S. District Court, Mobile, before Campbell, J., an important decision has been rendered in the case of John O'Reilly es, bark Mo-

In February last five half pipes of brandy were shipped at New York, for John O'Reilly, on the bark Mary Cos. A bill of lading was given acknowledging the receipt of the five half pipes of brandy in good order and well conditioned, to be delivered in like order and good condition to the libellant at Mobile (dangers of the sea excepted), &c. When the ship arrived at Mobile, two of the casks were found to be nearly empty—119 gullons having leaked out during the voyage. It was proved that the leakage was not occasioned by any peril of the seas, or any defect in the casks. The bill of lading was partially printed and purtaily written. Upon the face of the bill of lading there was an impression, made by a stamp, of an oval form, the words of which stamp were partly legible and partly llegible. One of the ques-tions raised in the case was, whether this was or was not part of the bill of lading. In delivering his decision, the Judge said, "There is a stamp on the face of the bill of lading, of certain words that are not entirely legible, which the libelee contends is a limitation of the liability assumed in the contract by the owners of the vessel. But I am of opinion that the written contract cannot be contradicted by language that is not legible. The evilsulting from the allowance of parole evidence to add to, impar or vary the effect of a written instrument, would result, if evi dence of this kind could be admitted. Without considering what the effect of a plain and intelligible addition to the contract in this form would be, my opinion is that no effect can be given to this stamp." The Court further decided that the burthen of proving that the leakage was not occasioned by their negligence ested in the ship owners, and this not being done in this case, a becree was rendered in favor of O'Reilly for the value of the

Foreign Oil Markets. NEW BEDFORD, July 14 .- Whale Oil, 45@50 cents per gallon,

outh Sea, 70 cents per lb. BREMEN, June 28 .- Whate Oil, 17% Rixth per bbl. Whate Latest Foreign Dates. June 6 Panama. -July 13 Paris, -

May 28 St. Louis, July 21 July 27 Valparaiso, July 24 Victoria, V. I., Mails to Leave.

For San Francisco, per bk Frances Palmer, to-day. elbourne, per bk Orestes, uncertain For Hongkong, per bk Felix, about the 8th. INTER-ISLAND. For Lahaina, per Kamoi or Maria, about Wednesday; per

For Kahului, per Kamoikeiki, about Monday; per Kamoi For Kalepolepo, per Maria, about Wednesday. For Kauai, to-day; per Margaret, about Tuesday; per Salema, about Thursday.

For Kawainae, per Mary, Wednesday.

For Kona, H, per Kekauluohi, to-day.

For Kohala, pr Kalama or Manuokawai, about Friday. For Hana, E. Maui, per Manuokawai, about Friday. For Molokai, per Keanpuhi, to-day or Monday ..

ASTRONOMICAL. PHASES OF THE MOON IN SEPTEMBER.

d h m s rst Quarter, ... 3 05 33 14 P.M. Last Quarter, .. 19 11 42 20 A.M. For Lahaina, add 4 minutes 44 seconds. SUN'S RISING AND SETTING

Nearly the same throughout the group

JOURNAL. PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Aug 27-Am wh bk Courser, Gillord, N B, 827 tons, 30 men, 24 mos out, 19 days fm Rodiak, 500 sp, 300 wh on brd, nothing the season.

Am clip sh White Swallow, Crosby, 1197 tons, 11 ds fm San Francisco, with the European and U S mails. Oldenb bk Wilhelm Kirchner, Menke, 330 tons, 20 ds fm Mazatlan

Am sch Astoria, Barnes, 73 tons, 13 days fm San Fran-

cisco, to go into the coasting trade. Haw sch Marilda, Hooper, 102 tons, 11 days fm Fanning's Island, with about 375 bbis reconnut oil. Haw seh Kekueluchi, Marchant, fin Kona and Labaina, with 4 cords wood 5000 oranges, 3000 cocoanu with 4 corus wood 5000 oranges, 3000 coconnuts, 30 bunches bananas, 50 bdfs cane, 10 hogs, etc, etc. Haw sch Liboliho, Lemont, fm Hilo and Lahaina, with 243 bbis sugar, 1013 mats do, 190 baies pulu, 190 bgs do, 400 mats do, 13 hides, 7 head cattle, 40 hogs and

Palmer and Kamoi. Haw sch Kamoi, Wilbur, fm Kahului and Lahaina, with 10 tons sugar, and 1200 bushels wheat. Haw sch Kamoikeiki. Hall, fm Kahului, with molasses, Haw sch Manukina, fm Keanai, E Maui, with pai al.

28-Haw sch Hokulele, fm Puuloa, with salt for the Frances

Marin, Molteno, fm Kalepolepo and Lahaina, with 24 cords wood, 200 goat skins, 50 hides, etc. 30—Haw sch Warwick, Keoni, fm Molokai, with 103 bags Am sh Eliza & Ella, Lunt, 800 tons, 15 days fm Port Townsend, with asstd lumber to H Hackfeld & Co. Ham bk Casar, Sturge, \$20 tons, 15 days fm Port Townsend, with a cargo of lumber en route for Mel-

Sept. 1—Haw sch Kamoiwahine, Antonio, fm Koloa, Nawiliwili and Hanalet, with 17 cords wood, 24 hides, 5 bbis tallow, 2 firkins butter, etc. Haw sch Manuokawai, Beckley, fm Kohaia, Hana and Lahaina, with 50 bags corn, 20 bags beans, 20 hogs, 2-Haw sloop Keaupuni, fm Molokai, with plank and

31-Haw sch Alexander, Kimo, fm Molokai, with native

616 o'clock, A. M .- As we go to press, a clipper ship under all sail is telegraphed off Cocoa Head. Aug 27-Am wh bk Courser, Gifford, for the Society Islands.

ber from the wreck of the Lancaster.

29-Olden bk Withelm Kirchner, Menke, fr Hongkong. 30-Am clip sh White Swallow, Crosby, fr McKean's Island. 31-Ham bk Casar, Sturge, fr Melbo Sept 2-Haw bk Gambia, Brooks, fr French Frigate Shoal. Sailed. Aug 27-Am wh bk Courser, Gifford, N B, fr Society Is. Haw sch Hokuiele, fr Puulon.

Haw sch Kamehameha IV, Keyte, fr P P Shoal. Naw sch Mary, Berrill, fr Kawaihae Haw sch Queen, White, fr Hana, E M. 29- Haw sch Hokulele, fr Pauloa Haw sch Moikeiki, Hall, fr Kahului, Haw sloop Keaupuni, fr Molokai. Olden bk Wilhelm Kirchuer, Manke, fr Hongkong.

20—Am clip sh White Swallow, Crosby, fr McKean's Is. Haw sch Kamoi, Wilbur, fr Lahama and Kahului. 31—Haw sch Liholiho, Lemont, fr Kohala and Hilo. Haw sch Maria, Molteno, fr Lahama and Kglepolepo.
Haw seh Warwick, Keoni, fr Molokai.
Haw sloop Louisa, Spunyarn, fr Molokai.
Ham bk Cæsar, Sturge, fr Melbornal.

Sept 2-Haw bk Gambia, Brooks, fr F P Shoal. Haw sch Alexander, Kimo, fr Kalepotepo. Haw sch Manuokawai, Beckley, fr Lahaina, Kohala

The Marilda arrived at Fanning's Island July 3, having made the passage from this port in 6 days. Found all hands well and have ever maintained, has at last won over the "old salts" to the work going on briskly. Left Aug 6 for this port. Had fine weather and fair winds on the passage down, but returning had unfavorable weather-strong trades, calms and squalls. The White Swallow had fine weather, but light trades. The

MEMORANDA.

best day's run was 230 miles. The Courser cruised on Kodiak and found the weather mod-